

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 100.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY DECEMBER 4, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2423.

AN EVENING'S TRIP TO PELE'S BURNING HOME

Looking Down on a Red Mass of Molten Rock While Standing on the Undermined Brink of Kilauea's Active Crater.

Thanksgiving evening, about eight o'clock, our party of ten, including two guides, started out from the Volcano House and down the steep and well worn trail that leads onto the brittle lava floor of Kilauea. The cool night air made extra wraps acceptable, although portions of the trail, where it crossed or approached steam cracks, were decidedly warm. On the left towered for some distance the beetling side walls of Kilauea, while to the right, 10,000 feet above, glowed with great brilliancy the summit crater of Mokuaweo. Back of us could barely be discerned a faint glimmer from the point of departure. The moon was fitful, seldom showing herself except through the clouds.

Impressed with the awful grandeur of our surroundings, silence was more eloquent than words. In Indian file, for about two and a half miles, we wormed our way toward a spot over which hung a pink haze, finally leaving the horses at a small rock corral.

Approaching Halemaumau at a place to the right of the blow holes, with a suddenness that almost took one's breath away, we found ourselves over the great illuminated pit, most of the floor of which boiled and surged, a great red mass of molten rock. Now and then, at the beckon of Pele down below, portions of the side walls would fall in with a rumble and roar terrifying to the watchers, but nevertheless fascinating.

One of the guides pointed out in back of us a crack about a foot wide which had come but the day before. It was evident too that the flashes of light came chiefly from under the wall on which we stood. I freely admit that these two facts made me uneasy, and I finally persuaded the head guide to escort my wife and myself further to the right toward the brink on the westward side, as nearly opposite as possible to our first position. Some of the other members of the party started with us, but they soon desisted, there being no trail, and the treacherous surface often breaking down with our weight.

The attempt was well rewarded, however, for, besides the greater feeling of security, we could see that there was in fact a cave under the other wall, and that there was playing in the abyssal depths a fire fountain, weird and wonderful in the extreme. With a great glare of light, a stream of liquid rock would shoot into the air, spattering now on one side, now on the other. The great hole resounded again and again as these electric masses fell back whence it came. At times, between the fountain jets, the eye of the main disturbance seemed to draw in the molten mass on its circumference, thus making a circle of white light distinct from the rest of the floor which had then become somewhat cooled, bright light, however, showing through its cracks.

Viewing such a sight, we became unconscious of the time, until the guide called our attention to the lantern of the other guide disappearing toward the corral. Yet, before going for the horses, we descended into one of the steam caves, and exploring with sputtering candle, made a collection of stalactites that more resembled "nigger babies" than anything else. Then we scorched postal cards over a very hot and dry crack as realistic souvenirs for Eastern friends.

With Halemaumau fresh in our minds, the return ride was even more impressive than the other. Most of the time nothing could be heard but the crunching of the lava under the horses' feet. The animals themselves needed no guiding, and all the riders had to do was to muse. The moon was slowly sinking behind a black cloud bank, but to its sight the outline of Mauna Loa was clearly visible, rising from strata of white clouds, a contrast as distinct as it was unusual. Above the constant flare of Mokuaweo was the clear blue ether, while still higher was a mass of clouds delicately pinked by the summit fire.

Ten, black, silent, centaur-like figures at last wended their way through the trees and ferns along the steep trail upward and outward, each one having passed another milestone on life's journey.

J. A. M.

BUSINESS DONE BY FEDERAL COURT EDUCATION BOARD DOINGS YESTERDAY

A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday morning, constituted by A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. H. W. Jordan and Charles L. Hopkins, commissioners; with Dr. C. T. Rodger, secretary. Mr. Atkinson exhibited his new commission received from Governor Carter.

On the recommendation of the Superintendent, it was voted to release seven boys from the Industrial school at Waialae on parole Christmas Day, their freedom to continue as long as their good behavior. Principal Gibson furnished the names of the seven boys from the evidence of the Board.

Appointments made by the Board by the Superintendent and a few agents were arranged as follows:

Mrs. Alice E. Evans, successor to Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson, of the Board, was appointed to succeed Mrs. Mary L. Johnson, succeeded by Mrs. Anna M. Moore, of Kailua. Mrs. Anna M. Moore, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. George, Mrs. Anna Maxine, Mrs. Horace, Mrs. John Baldwin, Mrs. John, Mrs. Mrs. M. Isaacson.

The following resignations were received:

Mr. George K. Atkinson, Mrs. Emma Johnson, Mrs. Anna M. Merriam and Miss Elizabeth, Allbright, High School. The Superintendent was corresponding with Gen. Frank Hart about a successor to Mr. Merriam, while Prof.

HOLLOWAY'S OPERATIONS

Many Works With Small Means Therefor.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, was in conference with Governor Carter over the affairs of his department yesterday afternoon.

Finances of the department were gone over, a state of things being exhibited which dictated close sailing to the wind for the short remainder of the year.

Superintendent Cooper, before retiring from office, had signed approval of expenditures \$11,484.41 in excess of the authorizations for October. Superintendent Holloway finds \$21,034.73 more in unapproved bills outstanding, which with the payrolls makes total obligations amounting to \$22,000 and odd up on an authorization of \$20,000.

"Not knowing just where we stood in finances," the Governor said after the conference, "we agreed that we should at least pay the labor bills, so that the laborers could get their money."

The November and December bills are yet to be figured. Contracts already let on loan account prior to Mr. Holloway taking office amount to \$44,532, and work in progress under current account appropriations amounts to \$20,000. Payrolls are also to be counted, and to carry on the department to the end of the year will require almost \$10,000.

"One serious matter," Governor Carter said, "is that some of the road boards have been in the habit of ignoring Mr. Cooper's authorizations and instructions and spending money in excess of the amounts authorized."

The new administration will not tolerate such actions, and if the road board spends money beyond its authority, its members will have to assume personal responsibility. There is found to be an excess of \$2,042.15 in road board expenditures. Some of this will have to go over to the next Legislature. I do not know if we will recommend the Legislature to pass such bills. It would have a good effect if those who give credit to road boards without knowing what authority is back of their expenditures were to go without their money."

The contracts let under the loan bill, the Governor went on to say, were those for the new Jaff and the Diamond Head reservoir. It was decided to go ahead and complete these, as the contracts could not be violated.

Mr. Holloway is also to build the new Royal school house. It will be on the old site in Emma street.

The Inter Island Telegraph Co. was authorized to change the location of its station on Molokai to a point near Kaunakakai. This makes little difference, as Molokai is not a part of the main system now, but the change will bring the wireless telegraph into better communication with the telephone system of Molokai. The company drew its monthly subsidy of \$1,000 last month.

Bids for dredging Honolulu harbor were taken up, by the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works. "Neither of us can see," the Governor said, "how we can go ahead with this work on any other than the loan appropriation of \$50,000. Retrenchment does not mean that the Hawaiian Dredging Co. should go to the expense of the work taking warrants therefor and waiting for their money to the extent of \$50,000."

Regarding a report that the Niuhi bridge foundations had been washed out by a recent flood, Governor Carter stated that it was untrue. Only a retaining wall had been carried away and with slight repairing it will be as good as new.

With the assistance of Captain Rodman, U. S. N. C. was reported by Mr. Holloway that Pearl Harbor can be forced so that it may be declared open to commerce.

The Legislature will once take up the matter of bringing water from the Pali well springs on Maui down to the valley and see if it can be carried out under the appropriation of \$5,000 which Senator Baldwin secured in the Legislature.

Governor Carter stated that Mr. Starkie, Collector of Customs, had very kindly arranged to make a daily inspection of the bell buoy, to ascertain whether or not it is in satisfactory operation.

HARMONY THE WORD

Land and Survey Heads to Work Together.

Amity for antagonism, concord where discord reigned, will characterize the mutual relations of the Survey and Land offices under the new administration. Such was the confident hope expressed by Governor Carter after the conference held with him yesterday by Surveyor Walter E. Wall and Land Commissioner J. W. Pratt.

Mr. Wall reported that his department was preparing descriptions of areas for lighthouses likely to be occupied by the Federal Government, in addition to the usual routine in dealing with applications for surveys of land wanted as leaseholds, grants, etc., from the Government.

The appropriations for the Survey department for the end of this year will be scarcely more than sufficient. There is a balance of \$2700, while the running expenses are \$2100 a month.

Measur. Wall and Pratt will act together, endeavoring to get an understanding as to when any particular work should be done—the inspection of the land or its survey. Hitherto there has always been more or less friction on these points between the two departments. The Survey department has complained that it had to survey public lands for purposes of the Land department which were afterward abandoned, making all the labor and expense of surveying go for nothing. Public lands cannot be opened up without first being surveyed. With the heads of these departments acting in rational concert, there will be harmony.

Mr. Pratt is taking hold of his work with energy and determination. His planning has been composed, a plan having had his long-sought patient bent to him.

Commissioner Pratt reported to the Governor the signing of an agreement with the trustees of the Bishop Estate for the settlement of a boundaries dispute on the Island of Hawaii. An investigation of his office has been started by Mr. Pratt, with a view to improving its system, but no definite changes have been decided on. He is going to the other side of this island to look into the matter of a renewal of lease which is wanted. It is also the Commissioner's purpose forthwith to investigate the suspended proposal for exchange of Alex. land for the McRibbin property at Beretania, Miller and Vineyard streets.

A rise of ninety points in the market at New Orleans is equivalent to an advance in price of \$4.00 per bale.

The estimate of the American crop has now forced the price to such a figure that the cotton mills of Lancashire, England, will almost face ruin.

Owing to the recent high prices the mill owners of England shut down on their purchases and put thousands out of work.

They expected a big drop in the market later and then intended to buy, figuring that there was really a heavy yield of cotton in the United States and that the high price was only a result of the Brown "corner" but with the shortage known as a reality they are now caught in the door.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Women's organizations throughout the country are agitating to expel Reed Smoot, Utah's recently elected Senator, from office, chiefly on the ground that his oath as a Mormon apostle pledged him to treasonable action against the United States and to the doctrine of blood atonement. A delegation of protesting women has been received by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Hay today received a formal call from General Reyes of Colombia.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—The Cabinet has resigned because of Republican obstruction in the Cortes.

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ADMIRAL EVANS' FLEET WILL GO BACK TO JAPAN

After Coming to Honolulu the Warships Will Return to Old Station.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Evans ordered return Yokohama after Honolulu.

The above cablegram is printed in the condensed form in which it came, the one usual to cable news dispatches. The public is at liberty to interpret it at will so far as the probable length of the squadron's stay in Honolulu is concerned. Should it be the purpose of the Government to send back the squadron as soon as it can, united requests of the Governor and commercial bodies might induce a change of program, permitting the warships to stay a week or ten days. On the coast such action is often taken and it has proved effective even in cases where the interests of some fashionable resort like Coronado or Del Monte were the principal ones at stake.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—There is great excitement in the cotton market following the publication of the Government's estimate of the season's crop. The price advanced yesterday over \$3 a bale and 2,000,000 bales changed hands.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—There is a panic in cotton. Its price stands ninety points above that of the previous day.

As two million bales of cotton were sold on American stock exchanges yesterday several fortunes must have been made by the men who have for months insisted that cotton would go higher. Chief among these is W. P. Brown, the New Orleans "Cotton King," who made in one day during September, on a big advance in the South's great product the sum of nearly seven million dollars.

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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BEGS FOR ASSISTANCE

Governor Carter stated yesterday afternoon that requests were being received on all sides from Federal departments for assistance from the Territory.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey appropriation for its operation at these Islands, is insufficient. In compliance with the request, therefore, the Territory is aiding that Federal bureau at present by furnishing it with a man's services.

Nothing has yet been done by the United States government toward establishing a station or stations of the Weather Bureau in Hawaii. The Hawaiian Weather Bureau records go back, in some cases, beyond the period when the Federal bureau was started. Therefore it is a matter of some pride with the Territorial government to keep up the continuity of these records until the Federal government takes up the service.

"It would be wise for the people as a whole," the Governor said, "considering the great importance of maintaining Honolulu harbor as a deep-water shelter for a can armada, to appeal to Congress for adequate means from the Federal treasury for this object. Delay might need some steamship lines by us. Ample means is urgently needed, though with our own available means we can at least dredge the entrance to the harbor."

Compt. of P. & T.—Sunday school teacher: "I hope all the little girls in my class are God's." Eva Brown: "I do." Sunday school Teacher: "That's right." Eva. Now tell us why you love Him." Eva Brown: "God to."—Lippincott.

The War Department wants the Honolulu harbor lines established. The Secretary of War has sent a request

JAPANESE ARE MOVING AGAINST EMIGRATION

Their Central Association Takes Strong Ground Against the Ball Scheme.

The meeting of the Central Japanese Association yesterday at the Japanese Primary School, Nauan street, was enlivened by a warm discussion over the question of the Japanese laborers being sent to Victoria by attorney Ball and others. Consul Miki Saito reported to the meeting the correspondence and cablegrams he has with reference to the detention of the Japanese at Victoria, and this brought out a long discussion.

The result was a unanimous vote by the sixty delegates accepting a resolution denouncing the methods employed to get the Japanese laborers away from Hawaii, expressing also the delegates' disapproval of Japanese leaving Hawaii for the mainland. The delegates expressed their belief that it was entirely against the interests of the Japanese people to be led away by representations of unlimited work awaiting them on the mainland, and they also expressed their opinion that the present migration was against the interests of Hawaii in general.

The delegates agreed that steps should be taken to prevent further emigration of this character.

A petition, to accompany the resolution, will be drawn up and sent to the Japanese minister at Washington, through the local Consul General.

There are well-defined rumors that the Japanese will employ Federal District Attorney Breckin to take action against lawyer Ball.

J. P. BALL REPLIES.

Editor Advertiser: Permit me a few lines to correct some errors in your yesterday and prior articles relative to myself.

It is true that I have been and am acting as attorney and trustee for several Japanese who handle people wishing to go to the mainland, but it is not true that I represent any corporation in Seattle or elsewhere seeking to obtain laborers from here. It is true that the said parties for whom I am attorney sent 22 Japs per Aorangi Oct. 1st.

The true that Consul Morikawa of Vancouver cabled here that said Japs had been refused landing and had been ordered deported. The true that I immediately instructed my said clients to receive no more applications for passage per the Canadian-Australian route until I could investigate the status of affairs. Thereupon I cabled the General Passenger Agent of said Canadian-Australian line, the following message, to wit:

"Are Aorangi Japanese ordered deported?"

The above cable was immediately answered by General Agent Crawford, of the said Canadian-Australian line, as follows, to wit:

"No."

In due course of mail I received from said Agent Crawford, the following letter, to wit:

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 7th, 1903.
Ball, Esq., Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir: I duly received your cable of the 4th instant reading "Are Aorangi Japanese ordered deported?" to which I cabled you the word "No."

We did not experience any difficulty in regard to the Japanese on board the Aorangi and am unable to account for the report that these Japanese had received instructions to be deported from Vancouver as they were all landed with very little delay. However, I am pleased to say that there was no truth in the report. Yours truly,

E. S. CHALFORD,
Asst. General Agent.

As throwing still further light on the matter in question, I quote from a recent letter received by me from F. B. Lazier, passenger and ticket agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., located at Seattle, the following, to wit:

"Any Japs coming from Honolulu to San Francisco, via Victoria, will be subject to no annoyances whatever. The Canadian inspectors simply wish to know that they are in transit from one American port to another, and our inspector will make affidavit to that effect, giving it to the purser of our steamer, who will have this in his possession on arrival at San Francisco, and which will be sufficient evidence to the inspectors there that they have come from an American port and which will admit them at San Francisco without any annoyance. There is no head tax on them."

The last official report made in the matter showed that in April last, 157 Japs landed and disembarked at this port from Japan. Each month probably 150 or 200 Japs leave here for the mainland. It is absolutely impossible for any very large number of Japs to leave these Islands as the steamers refuse to carry more than a very few each trip.

The last Moana carried 44 Japs for my clients though they had more applications on file, but I had advised them to make only minimum shipments each month so as not to disturb the labor conditions in the Islands.

I am not an advocate of Japanese laborers in these Islands, but it is the best that can be had at the present. Any body of laborers who send away annually \$3,000,000 cash to be deported in a foreign country, are a menace to the prosperity and upbuilding of such country. It is a leakage that will ultimately sap the financial vitality of these Islands.

His Complaint—"Her name is Pearl, and I thought when I married her that I was accumulating a pearl of great price," said the pale-eyed, stoop-shouldered man, the while a wan grin wrinkled his meager complexion. "But the mother of Pearl moon gave me to understand that her daughter was the pearl that was cast before swine, and that I was the swine."—Smart Set.

RHEUMATISM is cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MR. HATCH'S MISSION VARIOUSLY DISCUSSED

Governor Carter Approves But Disclaims Government Agency--Dissent by F. J. Lowrey and Approval by Geo. W. Smith.

Governor Carter said Tuesday he did not know whether or not the Advertiser's statement that a copy of that day's issue would go into the hands of every Senator and Representative in Congress was to be taken as a threat against Mr. Hatch's mission, but if it was to be so understood he considered that the Advertiser was working an injury to the public of this Territory by its attitude. From this the Governor went on to say:

"It is assumed that the idea of Mr. Hatch's trip is a tacit admission to Congress that we are not competent to enact a county bill, and that we want to obtain a law which cannot be modified except by Act of Congress.

"Now, it is a physical impossibility to get a decision of our Supreme Court on the County Act before the first of January. Neither can we obtain a Supreme Court decision on a submission of facts, as I understand. If we could get a decision, it would only be upon a specific case and would not prevent a disgruntled taxpayer from taking an appeal upon a different case.

"The situation is grave because if county governments come into effect and be operated for a little while and then the Act get knocked out, there will be chaos before the Legislature could be summoned to rectify the trouble.

"The people of the Territory have expressed their desire for county government. Both political parties have taken it up and put their best efforts on it. Hence it would not be sincere nor show good faith, to neglect to do anything within our power to carry out the plan.

"All Mr. Hatch proposes is to find out whether there is any possibility of getting Congress to ratify the County Act and the election, subject to further amendments by the Territorial Legislature. All that we say is that we are perfectly capable of legislating for ourselves.

"There are differences of opinion as to whether or not this Act conflicts with their—the Organic Act—and if they ratify the County Act it will give confidence and enable those in charge of county government to proceed with some chance of success.

"There is nothing secret about the thing at all, but if the Advertiser wants to imply a threat by sending a copy of today's paper to every member of Congress it will do the Territory harm.

"Unless Congress acts in our behalf in the manner desired, I see no alternative but to call an extra session of the Legislature. Attorneys are at work trying to upset the Act. Whether they succeed or not their efforts will prevent success. Capitalists will not lend money to the counties while uncertainty of their status remains.

"For one in this administration, I am in favor of local self-government, decentralizing, to stop paternalism, or which we in the past have been accused."

When, with reference to his disclaimer of secretary, the Governor was reminded that Mr. Hatch had departed on his mission before anything regarding the matter had been divulged for publication, he replied:

"Mr. Hatch is not sent to Washington by the Government, but by outside parties who take an interest in having the uncertainty settled."

Judge De Bolt deems it highly desirable that the practice should be made uniform throughout the Territory. He will welcome suggestions from the other Judges as well as from attorneys before making a final draft of the Rules to be promulgated by all of the Judges according to law. To this end he will send copies of his preparation when completed to his colleagues on the bench.

TO HAVE UNIFORM COURT PRACTICE

First Judge J. T. De Bolt, of the First Judicial Circuit, has been engaged for two months past, in the intervals of almost daily court engagements, preparing Rules of Practice for the Circuit Courts of the Territory.

The rules now in vogue in the First Circuit were prepared by Judges Humphreys, Gear and Robinson, but are of doubtful legality from the fact that the law directs that the rules shall be promulgated by the Circuit Judges of the Territory. Circuits of the other islands have rules of their own. Probably for the most part the old rules of Vancouver as they were all landed with very little delay. However, I am pleased to say that there was no truth in the report.

Yours truly,
J. T. DE BOLT,
Asst. General Agent.

As throwing still further light on the matter in question, I quote from a recent letter received by me from F. B. Lazier, passenger and ticket agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., located at Seattle, the following, to wit:

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I have always been and am now an advocate of the good old time southern plantation negro laborers, such as are found in the sugar districts of Louisiana and Texas. These people are American in the backbone. They are docile, honest, industrious and

WOMEN LAUD LIFE OF MICRONESIAN MISSIONARY

Tributes to the Memory of the Late Mrs. Hiram Bingham by the Woman's Board of Missions.

Loving tributes to the memory of the late Mrs. Hiram Bingham were given yesterday afternoon at the monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions, of which Mrs. Bingham was the first president from 1871 to 1873. Several of the members read tender tributes to the character of the devoted

missionary to the Gilberts, whose last days even were full of thoughtfulness for the people among whom she had labored and given the best part of her life to elevate them from heathenism to Christianity.

The meeting was one of the largest held this year, and among those present were the Rev. Hiram Bingham and Mrs. Lydia Cook.

Mrs. Serene E. Bishop presented a paper on the early life of Mrs. Minerva Clarissa Brewster Bingham, which was read by Mrs. Theodore Richards as follows:

MRS. BISHOP'S TRIBUTE.

As the name Brewster indicates, she was of notable lineage, being a descendant in direct line of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower.

Her parents resided in Northampton, Massachusetts, where she was born October 18th, 1842. She had one brother, now Major H. M. Brewster of Springfield, Mass. He was always a very dear brother to her, and recent letters show how tender was the tie between them.

In early youth she sought her Savoy's love and united with the church at the same time with her father. This made the bond between father and daughter very close, her mother being already a church member.

Rev. Gordon Hill, son of the missionary of India, was her pastor. She was devotedly attached to him and his widowed mother. The beauty of her Christian character was early manifested in her work in the Sabbath school which won the hearts of the young. Her voice, rich in strength and sweetness, was very attractive both in speech and singing. Her genial enthusiastic manner won the hearts of all associated with her.

Her school education was completed at Williston Seminary, East Hampton. She became a successful teacher in the Northampton High School where she taught for three years. The pleasant remembrance of these days is evident when we notice the delightful cordiality of her former pupils when meeting her in later years. Perhaps some of you remember Miss Parsons, a visitor to Honolulu, who early sought out her former teacher, and spent many hours beside the invalid's chair, talking of the old times, and Mrs. Bingham's influence upon herself and others.

When she had been about three months in her new home her first child was born, but of him it must be said, "He was not for God rock him," and the comforting presence of a little child all her own was denied her.

Immediately on their arrival in Apalang Mr. and Mrs. Bingham began the study of the new language, and here she showed herself especially gifted for her new work. She was a born linguist and quickly acquired proficiency in the strange tongue. She opened a school, prepared school books, taught the children to read, to sew and any and all the useful arts of civilization which they were willing to learn.

Often it was necessary for her husband to go on journeys where it was impossible to take her with him, then she must stay alone with these untamed savages. She needed all her bravery, then but we can never know the anxious fears which beset this brave, patient woman. She never suffered personal violence though at times the natives were very rude and insolent.

The only Christian companions they had were Mr. and Mrs. Kaoas, the Hawaiian missionaries, for two years Mrs. Bingham never looked upon the face of a white woman.

The ideal missionary at such an outpost should possess great diversity of gifts. Mrs. Bingham was equal to the emergency. She was cook, house-maid, seamstress, laundress, teacher, amanuensis, physician, amateur dentist, companion, friend, anything, every thing, where her ever willing hand and brain could render service. She was eyes for her husband when under the physical debility brought on by life in this trying climate, his eyes failed him. Night after night she sat reading to him never saying, "I am too tired," always forgetting herself when there was anything needing to be done.

But with the mercury at 146 in the sun almost any one of northern birth will give out in time; and this devoted wife was obliged to return to Honolulu for rest and change. In 1866 the second Morning Star was built and Mr. Bingham became her captain. He brought the little vessel safely around the Horn to Honolulu and from there they sailed to the Marquesas Islands, visiting the mission stations in those groups. Mrs. Bingham was always sailed with her husband, and lovingly expresses it, she and her mate, taking off and working out the accuracy of a

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WOMEN LAUD LIFE OF
MICRONESIAN MISSIONARY

(Continued from page 1)

Soon after their return to Honolulu their son Hirum was born and from this time their home has been in this city. Here Mr. Bingham gave his time to the translation of the Bible into the Gilbertese and Mrs. Bingham proved to be of invaluable value in the work. Her accurate knowledge of the strange tongue, her clear, vigorous mind, her untiring devotion cannot be described. Those who were permitted to hear the story of this work as told by Dr. Bingham, will remember the glowing tribute he paid to his faithful helper and how she blushed with pleasure under his words of loving appreciation.

She has clothed the naked, fed the hungry, visited the afflicted, and preached and lived the gospel before the poor. Surely for her there is an abundant entrance into that kingdom prepared for those that love God.

HER BEAUTY OF CHARACTER

Mrs. B. F. Dillingham read a paper on the character and later life of Mrs. Bingham, supplemented by one from Mrs. Leadingham, a very close friend. Mrs. Dillingham said that upon Mrs. Bingham's arrival here in 1857 on her way to Micronesia, she was fair among the daughters of earth. Then she had rosy cheeks, a winning smile, a cheerful voice, and all those attributes of her gentle character are remembered undimmed to this day. She was joyous in her renunciation of the world's good things. Her life has been an open book to all. The demands of health and strength called for a change for her after years of work among the Gilbertese, and both she and Mr. Bingham prepared to return to Honolulu. She looked upon her missionary work as a vast harvest field.

Mrs. Leadingham said of her that she was like the prisoner of old, who as the years went by, came closer and closer to death as the walls moved inward to crush him. Disease had enmeshed her in its embrace, lingering year after year, until finally it had encompassed her. In her later years here she had prepared several editions of the Gilbertese geography, arithmetic, and reader, and even at 102, although paralyzed, she read proofs for her husband; the proofs being held before her practiced eyes by her nurse. As long as she was able to sit up, she continued with this work of love for the people whom she desired to elevate. After she was unable to hold a pen she carried on a large correspondence through an amanuensis, but afterward being unable to more than speak to express her wants, she did only what she might to assist her husband in the preparation of the Gilbertese books. Then it was that those who saw her in her eyes the light of her soul.

Mrs. Cornelius Damon, Miss Austin and girls from the Kamehameha School sang during the meeting, which was closed with the singing of "Rock of Ages."

The following resolution, presented by Mattie A. Chamberlain, was adopted by the Board:

Resolutions of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, our tender Heavenly Father, to remove from earth Mrs. Minerva Clariissa (Brewster) Bingham, for many years President of this Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands;

Resolved, that as a Board we record the deep sense we have of the services we rendered to this organization, as first President in the formative initial years, 1871-73, when she dropped the office into the hands of Mrs. Lowell Smith, in order to resume her own missionary work in Micronesia. Returning to the Hawaiian Islands some years later, she was unanimously chosen again to fill the office left vacant in 1886, by the death of Mrs. Smith. She continued in office until the summer of 1892 when we celebrated our twenty-first annual meeting.

Resolved, that the deep and continued interest of her later years, as long as she was able to attend our meetings, was a source of joy and inspiration to us, and her long years of patient waiting and decline, have been shared by all of us, knowing she was still left to pray for us, such a model of patience and resignation.

Resolved, that on Tuesday, December 1, 1903, a memorial service be held in connection with the regular meeting of the W. B. M. P. I.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mrs. M. C. Bingham.

Resolved, that these resolutions be presented with the report of the memorial service.

A very interesting account of the growth of Protestantism in Norway and Sweden was read by Mrs. J. T. McDonald.

VISITED PROBABLE SITE FOR ASYLUM

Governor Carter, Superintendent of Public Works Holloway and Dr. Cooper, president of the Board of Health, went out to Palolo Valley at 4 p.m. yesterday to take observations relative to the matter of a site for the Insane Asylum and a proposed new road.

There is an appropriation to build a road in Palolo out of current account, the amount not being definite, but it is expected to be about \$10,000 for the work. We want to make the road wide enough to accommodate two cars at a time.

When we get to the valley we will have to go around the mountain, so we will have to make a bridge over the stream. We want to make the road wide enough to accommodate two cars at a time.

There is no danger of landslides when the road is built, as the soil is well drained and dry. The road will be well graded and asphalted. It will be a great benefit to the people of the valley.

VANCOUVER
JAP CONSUL
SCORES BALLCables Miki Saito That Japanese on
Moana Are Denied Entry
at Victoria.

(By Pacific Cable.)

Vancouver, B. C., December 2, 1903.

Miki Saito, Japanese Consul, Honolulu.

Fifty immigrants who arrived at Victoria by the Moana from Honolulu under similar conditions as lot on the Aorangi through Ball and others, have been refused landing here. It is said more will follow. Hope to arouse your serious attention to this matter.

MORIKAWA,
(Japanese Consul-General at Vancouver.)

The foregoing dispatch was received at the Japanese Consulate yesterday afternoon. It reveals a condition of affairs which have been undergoing thorough investigation during the past few days by prominent Japanese of Honolulu.

The Ball mentioned in the dispatch is J. P. Ball, a local attorney, recently arrived from the mainland who is said to be acting here as the agent for some big mills around Seattle and Portland, and for whom he is recruiting Japanese laborers in these islands.

Mr. Shizukawa, editor of the Hawaii Shinpo, the Japanese daily paper, and others, have started a crusade against the work being done by Ball, with a view to prevent other ignorant Japanese laborers being tempted by his enticing offers to leave the Hawaiian Islands for the mainland.

A few weeks ago Attorney Ball shipped a big batch of Japanese laborers on the Aorangi to Victoria, the Japanese being told that from there they would be given transportation to Seattle, and even to San Francisco, without additional expense over the \$30 which they paid for steamer tickets at this port. A cablegram was received on the arrival of the Aorangi at Victoria that the entire lot had been held by the British Columbia Immigration authorities.

When the Moana arrived here from the Colonies on November 18, Attorney Ball had fifty-seven more ignorant Japanese ready to ship, whom he brought down to the Pacific Mail dock and placed on board. This was about 8:30 p.m.

A Japanese appeared among the laborers and loudly proclaimed that they were being cheated, and urged them to remain here. Ball interceded but not before about a dozen had announced their intention of remaining behind. Ball, through his interpreters, got about half of these back. The Japanese man who nearly stampeded the laborers said the Japanese were expecting to go to San Francisco instead of Victoria. Most of them replied in the affirmative. He asked them why they should go on the Moana to Victoria, instead of going to San Francisco direct by the Alameda which sailed the next day.

Ball retorted by saying, through his interpreters, that his agents would see to it in Victoria and Vancouver that they got their transportation to San Francisco all right. As the Japanese had paid over their money to Ball, the majority decided to accept his statement, and they departed. Eight remained behind.

Mr. Ball stated to an Advertiser reporter shortly after the steamer departed and while waiting for an electric car:

"Yes, I'm sending them to Victoria and Vancouver, because they are wanted in the big mills around Seattle and Portland."

"What about that lot on the Aorangi—they were all held up by the Immigration authorities at Victoria?"

"Oh, they got through all right," was the reply. "That was a little game of the planters here so as to stop me from sending any more from the Islands. They are our enemies."

The above dispatch shows, however, that even the lot which the attorney had guaranteed a through journey are held up in Victoria, and there is small chance this time of their getting through.

The immigration laws of British Columbia are strict regarding aliens, and the Japanese Consul-General there is making every effort to prevent his countrymen being given false promises here, as indicated in the following letter from Consul-General Morikawa of Vancouver, to Consul-General Miki Saito of Honolulu:

OF THE JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED ON THE MAINLAND FROM OUR PORT.

Having received the advice from the Immigration authorities of this country, on the 1st ult., regarding the entry of Japanese immigrants who arrived at Victoria by the Australia Aorangi, and were all remaining in this country for the reason that they did not possess the necessary qualifications required by the immigration law, I dispatched a letter to the Consulate to Victoria as a result of the latter's inquiry. I have obtained the following:

The three immigrants have embarked on the last vessel with the intention to reach San Francisco or Seattle.

TOWN MEETING TO DISCUSS
THE STATUS OF COUNTY ACTWOMEN HIS
ANTAGONISTS
J. Alfred Magoon
Encounters
Three.Merchants Association Doesn't Like Secrecy in
Sending Hatch to Washington--Public Invited
to Attend a General Gathering on Saturday.

A public meeting has been called for Saturday evening by the Merchants' Association to discuss the present status of the county act. This course was decided upon at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the association at which eight of the nine members were present. While no action was taken relative to the sending of Mr. Hatch to Washington for the purpose of securing the approval of the county law by Congress, the general sentiment expressed was opposed to the move. This expression was not so much against the mere sending of Mr. Hatch to Congress, as to the fact that it was not done openly, and because neither the Merchants' Association nor any other public body was given an opportunity to discuss the matter beforehand. In fact a week before the directors had met and talked over the advisability of getting the law tested in local courts, when rumors began to circulate that a special emissary had departed for Washington on the day previous, to secure action by Congress.

The meeting for Saturday evening is expected to be a big affair. The place has not been decided upon, but it will be in a building of sufficient size to accommodate all who may desire to express their views on what action should be taken relative to the county act. Prominent men of all political parties will be invited to attend the meeting and arguments will be heard on every phase of the question.

R. H. Trent and E. A. McInerny were appointed on a committee to arrange for speakers, and W. W. Harris and H. F. Wichman were appointed to secure a hall for the meeting.

"The Merchants' Association decided this afternoon to call a public meeting for Saturday evening to discuss the present status of the county act," said G. W. Smith, vice-president of the Merchants' Association after the executive meeting yesterday.

"The sentiment of the committee seems to be that there should be a public expression on the matter. We have no decided opinion of our own but believe that the Governor is doing the best he can for the good of the country and to save the county from serious complications. Still we are not all satisfied as to what Congress may do, and so believe that the best way is the good old American plan of having a town meeting, and let the public be invited to discuss the subject. It is not to be a closed meeting and I hope all public spirited citizens will attend irrespective of political affiliations. Representatives of all parties will be asked to speak."

WEDDING IN THE
ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAPH.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The wedding of Prince Alexander of Teck and the Princess Alice of Albany will take place early in February.

Prince Alexander of Teck is twenty-seven years old. He is a captain in the Seventh Hussars and was mentioned in dispatches for gallant conduct in the Matabele and Boer wars. The Princess Alice of Albany is a niece of King Edward. Recently it was stated that King Edward desired her to marry the Crown Prince of Germany.

PANAMA, Dec. 3.—There is great rejoicing here as a result of the signing of the Panama Canal treaty. The signing was done publicly. The gold pen with which the signatures were made was presented to United States Consul General Gudger, of Panama, and the hope was expressed that Gudger would be promoted from the Consul Generalship to that of Minister to the new Republic.



A. L. C. ATKINSON, THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY.

WOMEN HIS
ANTAGONISTSJ. Alfred Magoon
Encounters
Three.

Yesterday morning, the Supreme Court heard the appeal of Rebecca Pardee Humeke from the order of Judge Gear allowing J. Alfred Magoon a fee of \$125 for defending himself against a petition to cancel his guardianship of her. E. M. Watson appeared for the appellant, and the appellee in person. Mr. Magoon argued the great value of his services to Mrs. Humeke, for lack of which he said she would have become a pauper or worse, or come to her grave. A lawyer spent his life studying the law so as to be able to protect other people, and the value of his services was not to be computed by the time it took him to give an advice, etc. He said he would be better off if all guardianships were wiped out of existence. Mr. Watson quoted the testimony of Mr. Magoon showing that the gross income of Mrs. Humeke's estate did not exceed \$100 a month.

THE BRASH GUARDIANSHIP.

At the afternoon session of the Supreme Court, another guardianship of J. Alfred Magoon's was under fire. Henry E. Highton strongly attacked his assumption for many years past of the control of the estate of Susan Brash, contending that the authority under which he assumed to act was repugnant to the principles of American jurisprudence. Mr. Magoon appeared in person.

THIRD WOMAN'S CASE.

J. Alfred Magoon in person and as trustee for C. H. Banning and B. R. Banning has filed a motion, with notice that it will be presented tomorrow, to strike from the files of the Supreme Court the cause of Anna Gertz in her own behalf and as executrix of the will of Christian Gertz, deceased, vs. J. Alfred Magoon in his personal capacity and as trustee for C. H. Banning and B. R. Banning, John Buckley and Maria J. Forbes. The grounds are that the matters in question were previously decided and that the petition of plaintiff is unintelligible, without precedent in legal procedure and uncertain.

This is the third case figuring on the records of the Supreme Court arising in one day, in each of which a woman appears as the antagonist of J. Alfred Magoon.

JUDGMENT BY CONSENT.

In the replevin suit of A. W. Carter vs. W. F. Allen, the following judgment was rendered by Judge De Bolt: "Pursuant to order for judgment made herein this day, it is adjudged that plaintiff herein recover of Samuel Parker interpled herein as defendant the bonds and property named in plaintiff's complaint and now on deposit with the clerk of this court, this judgment not to carry costs or damages."

This was entered after consent had been filed by Mr. Parker. The subject of the suit was \$4000 in McBryde bonds, the plaintiff claiming them as administrator of the estate of Hanah Parker, deceased.

COURT NOTES.

Manuel Coome has filed an amended declaration in his suit against Mapuel V. Castro to recover \$225. He claims to have furnished the wife of defendant, at her special instance, and request, with board and lodging for herself and her two children seven months at \$25 a month and to have lent her \$50 for the expenses of prosecuting a divorce suit against defendant.

Judge Robinson yesterday excused his jury for the rest of the term. Jurors are excusable under the new law after a month's service. These were let off to help Judge Gear in getting a jury for the Jones murder trial. Judge Robinson will hear jury waived case to the end of next week, and then call a special jury to conclude his allotment of the calendar.

Judge Gear yesterday sentenced Samo Sosua Camara, convicted of robbery, to pay a fine of \$500 and costs.

H. C. Birbe, Jr., pleaded not guilty to the indictment for profanity. Henry Hogan is his counsel.

PROPOSED PLAY-GROUND IMPROVED

The big tract of land at the junction of Nuuanu street and Pauoa Road, owned by the Bishop estate, is being filled in and leveled, and the fences surrounding the plot have all been removed.

This is the land which the Bishop estate was arranging to exchange with the government for land on Hawaii, during the regime of H. E. Cooper as Superintendent of Public Works. The deal fell through, however, when Mr. Carter objected to the exchange.

The Bishop estate is going ahead with the work of improvement and should the deal finally be effected, the plot will be turned into a children's playground. Otherwise it will be cut up into building lots.

Small Bobby had met with a slight mishap and was crying bitterly.

"Come here," said his mother, "and let me kiss away the tears."

"W-wait a m-minute," sobbed the little fellow. "I-a ain't done c-cryin' yet."

Hawaiian Gazette.

Edited at the Postoffice of Honolulu.

H. T. Second-class Master.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER O. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month	\$5
Per Month, Foreign	75
Per Year	60
Per Year, Foreign	60

Payable In Advance.

W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 4

TOWN MEETING CALLED.

The town meeting is the most American thing in American politics. It dates back a hundred years beyond the revolution. Throughout New England and the middle States and elsewhere in the sphere of old fashioned American custom, it is the common way of settling the public affairs of small communities. Pure democracy has no clearer or more wholesome manifestation.

The merchants were other business men who felt that a chance should have been given them and all others to discuss the supposed objects of Mr. Hatch's trip to Washington in advance of his going, and who wish to know where the County Act stands, have decided to call a TOWN MEETING for next Saturday night. The call will be issued in due form as soon as a suitable meeting place is secured. Many speakers will be secured, the debate will be open to the audience and the result will assuredly clear the atmosphere and determine what communication had best be made with Washington, if any.

Honolulu's first town meeting should be the occasion for a general outpouring of citizens. The issue is important enough to annual private engagements for the public good, so let everybody turn out.

NEVER A MOUTHPIECE.

Governor Carter is quoted as follows in the Bulletin: "Never again can it be said, with truth, that the Advertiser is the mouthpiece of this administration."

The Governor should bear us out in saying that never before was such a thing said "with truth." This paper is not the organ of anything but good government and simply regards officials and administrations as means to that end. Though supporting Governor Dole's general policy it never hesitated to disagree with much of his measures as seemed opposed to the highest public interests and it expects to treat the policies of Governor Carter and his successors in precisely the same way. The Advertiser finds much to command in the present Territorial executive and has high hopes and anticipations for him, but it will never go under bonds to be his mouthpiece or that of any other public servant. Its own freedom of opinion it regards as its best asset, and to popular confidence in its habit of placing itself upon convictions and using plain speech, it largely attributes the fact that it is today the oldest and most widely read and influential secular journal in Hawaii.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS.

Now that the Rapid Transit Company has connected with Mr. Deaky's line, travel to Pacific Heights ought to increase. It used to cost five dollars to reach a corresponding elevation on Tantalus; now the round trip to the Heights costs four nickels; two for the Rapid Transit and two for Deaky. Any one who has not seen the view from the hotel site and breathed the medicinal air which sweeps the green summits back of the city has missed one of the most useful enjoyments of tropical life. Some day there will be a hotel on Pacific Heights the owner of which will make money out of the people who find physical and mental benefit in the change of air and scene. It is the common human instinct to seek the mountains and the woods, but Oahu is one of the few resorts which, though possessing the natural charms of altitude has not turned up to the best popular use. Mr. Deaky made a beginning with his Pacific Heights railroad and if that enterprise is well supported, so alert and progressive a man may be counted on to provide the needed hotel later.

Ten dollars and more a day for men whom \$2 would overpay in private employment is something that frames its own indictment.

The secret of the morning paper's howl on legislative printing is the fact that the morning print shop was a poor third in the amount of business done for both the Senate and the House—Bulletin.

Yes, it refused to pay any commissions to grafters whereupon most of the work went to the Bulletin at a price far above current rates.

The public has no occasion to place confidence in the morning paper's protestation of good faith when dealing with the County law.—Bulletin.

What confidence can it have in the Bulletin's protests when that paper formally proposed, at the time of the Wright and Boyd scandal, to drop the County scheme altogether.

This paper may now consider itself the Reptile of local journalism. It is wholly outside the official family.

Mr. Morgan has been eliminated from the steel trust by Mr. Rockefeller, who has reached out and deprived him of \$12,000,000 or so. Nobody worships at the Morgan shrine now. Rockefeller, who will be worth two billions of dollars if he lives ten years longer, has an undisputed primacy in Wall street.

LIGHT AND PROTECTION NEDED.

The outlying parts of Honolulu need more protection than they receive. For example, the furthest part of Waikiki and the makai side of Diamond Head are virtually without any benefit from the government, except so much respect for law as resides in the hearts of the inhabitants. A great many respectable families, who contribute heavily to the taxing power have their homes in that direction where residential settlement is speedily becoming thick. But, so far as light and protection are concerned, they might as well be in the heart of the Colorado desert, where indeed nature might supply many of our local deficiencies.

Except for the occasional visits of the moon the road beyond the terminus of the Rapid Transit line, that winds around the base of Diamond Head and skirts the ocean, is so dark at night that a ruby on a woman's bosom, or a glittering stud in a man's shirt or cravat, would slip into the hand of a wandering highwayman without the probability of identification.

People in that vicinity must either stay at home in the evenings or take the chance of barking their shins, impaling themselves on the sharp points of fence, or falling into the arms of any brewer who might desire to relieve them of their valuables. It is not much better in the lava side of the terminus for a considerable distance, except that some of the grounds are lighted and the cars scatter a few rays on either side of the track.

Not only are there many substantial residences between the base of Diamond Head and the water, but there are a few permanent camps of an inferior type, which occasionally make the Mackness at least vocal and half scare the lives out of delicate women. Bad whisky produces the same consequences everywhere, and even good whisky sometimes lets loose a horde of blue devils. In the suburbs chosen here as an illustration, orgies may disturb peaceable neighbors, but they are never disturbed by the police. A mounted officer, once in three or four months, on a beautiful evening, rides leisurely along the road, sniffs the pure air, oils his soul with the music of the waves, and then, like the King of France, rides back again. It is said that two or three times a year, an officer on foot strolls into festive gatherings, where noses are broken and claret spills, but that on such occasions he is invariably captured and learns from experience what he has been taught in lectures.

Altogether the Waikiki and Diamond Head situation is decidedly bad and needs something more than perfidy notice. Within a few days three thousand American sailors and soldiers will be here and will naturally distribute themselves over the island. They ought to have the benefit, at least near the patrolled streets of Honolulu, of some electrical illumination and of some legalized assistance, when called for. But permanent and reputable inhabitants, who pay taxes, should also be enabled to find their way along public roads and in return for their contributions to the revenue, and to our local civilization, should not be forced to study rifle and shot-gun tactics for the protection of themselves, their wives and their children.

TESTING LAW AT HOME.

A well known attorney stated yesterday that he knew of no reason why a case against the County law cannot be made up within a week. One method of bringing the question to issue could be for any citizen who felt that the County law would aggrieve him to file a bill in equity for an injunction against certain named County officers who are threatening to take action on the 4th day of January, the date on which the act goes into effect. The grounds of the injunction would be that the County officers would take this action illegally.

For example, the provision requiring Japanese hackdrivers to speak English is probably in conflict with the favored nation clause of the Japanese treaty. The United States wants to be on good terms with Japan, consequently this provision would be stricken out.

For example begin the process of revision and there would be no end to it.

Instead of a home-made county law, we should have a Washington product, with all the trimmings and frills that Congress in its omnipotence might think good for us.

5. If Congress passes a county law, Congress alone can amend it.

It is suggested that a provision could be added that the local legislature could amend it.

There is no certainty that such provision would be added. A strong argument against it would be that the legislature had already failed to enact a law that would hold water, and any further tinkering by it would only further mutilate the law.

6. Congress will do one of two things. (a) Pigeon hole the request in which case we will have fouled our nest for nothing; (b) Enact a county law of its own, which can be amended only by Congress.

In either case we will be worse off than we now are; and a great deal worse off than we would be with no county law at all.

NO PROBABLE INTERFERENCE.

Colombia's hope that Germany would help her against the United States has been dispelled by the Kaiser's recognition of the Panama republic.

There never were good grounds for Colombia's expectation, not even in the known antipathy of Germany to the Monroe doctrine. No one nation or no existing alliance of nations in Europe will war upon the United States save as a last, desperate resort in self-defense. The reason is that if one nation should do so the United States could, if it chose, enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the European enemies of that nation; and the same course would be followed if an existing alliance should begin hostility. For example, a German attack on the United States would mean an American compact with Russia and France and if possible with England and an attempt to break up the Triple Alliance, thus isolating the German power. Even the Kaiser, indomitable as his nature is, would hesitate at such a risk.

It is in recognition of the United States as the factor which holds the balance of power in the world's affairs—a situation clearly foreseen by Bismarck—that so many European publicists are working out a scheme of tariff union against the United States. They argue if union on that basis can be had, union on a coercive basis may not be hard to reach. But here again the United States has in its power to make special treaties of reciprocity, a weapon to sever any artificial tie of business binding a hostile combination.

So Colombia and the rest of the Latin-American countries must work out their destiny in the North American sphere of influence. There is no other sphere they can get into for safety from the consequences of their own folly.

Judging from their bills the Bulletin and its Home Rule advocates seem have had the complete confidence of the boodle crowd in the House. The Bulletin does well in Hawaiian legislatures and the rottenest they are the more it gets. One can hardly wonder that it is always out for extra sessions.

Judge Gear this morning decided to add more jurors to the present Territorial Grand Jury and have the juries take up the legislative investigation in which the Federal Jury reported yesterday. With one juror ill and Charles Wilcox and J. R. Moesman disallowed to sit in the matter, there are only twelve jurors in the room. Under the law Gear has the right to draw more, from a list of fifty placed in the Grand Jury box, from among the total list for the term.—Star.

Kumala—Hip hip, hurrah! Meheula—Tiger! All the Grafters—Hoop la!

The Independent thinks that the voter trouble is a mere scheme to discredit the native Hawaiian. The unscrupulous Kumala also thinks so. It doesn't seem to occur to them that the expense of graft is the Hawaiian of their class is as well able to discredit himself that he needs no help from outside. Grand Jury indictments are not required to show him up in his father's coat.

Small Grand Juries are an impediment to justice. Where three men may defeat an indictment, as was possible with the last previous Grand Jury as well as with this one, it is not difficult to make the Grand Jury system an abetting agency of crime. The fury of last summer would have taken up the vouchers but for the knowledge on the part of the honest members that the effort would be thrown away.

There were just enough of the grafting elements on hand to make the indictment of a fellow-graftor impossible.

THE COUNTY LAW.

Governor Carter is entitled to all praise for his energy and promptness of action in dealing with questions that come before him, but the more the question of asking Congress to ratify the County law is considered, the more unsound does the proposition appear.

The Advertiser understands that the heretofore published statements concerning the matter are not entirely correct; that this course of action has not yet been finally decided upon, that Mr. Hatch was not sent especially upon this business, that he was going on other business and has undertaken to consult with people at Washington upon the advisability of the action suggested.

The soundness of the proposition is therefore still open for discussion.

Under these circumstances the Advertiser submits in all candor the following as some of the reasons why the action of Congress should not be invoked.

1. The principle of appealing to Congress to legislate concerning our local affairs has wide reaching consequences. No such action should be taken except after mature deliberation and full discussion. There has yet been neither time nor opportunity for such consideration.

2. All political parties are advocating Hawaiian statehood. A prerequisite to statehood is an acknowledged power of self-government.

To attempt to enact a law, involving no particular difficulties, and then to publicly officially and of record, confess to Congress that we have failed and that we are incapable of remedying the failure, will be such a humiliating admission of impotence as will give a chill to statehood ambitions for years to come.

3. Public organizations and private citizens are vigorously protesting against the proposed Mitchell amendments, on the ground that they infringe our rights and powers of self-government. "We have the right, the power and the ability to govern ourselves," say the protestants.

These statements will be belied and weakened if simultaneously there is presented to Congress an official declaration that although Congress has given the local legislature full power to create county governments, it has proven itself incompetent to do so, with a side explanation that it is so irresponsible and corrupt that the Governor thinks it unwise to call it in extra session to attempt to remedy its acknowledged failure.

4. If Congress ratifies the existing county bill, it will make itself responsible therefor. There is no reason to believe that Congress will assume any such responsibility for any bill of this importance and size, without adjusting it to meet its own views.

For example, the provision requiring Japanese hackdrivers to speak English is probably in conflict with the favored nation clause of the Japanese treaty. The United States wants to be on good terms with Japan, consequently this provision would be stricken out.

Once begin the process of revision and there would be no end to it.

Instead of a home-made county law, we should have a Washington product, with all the trimmings and frills that Congress in its omnipotence might think good for us.

5. If Congress passes a county law, Congress alone can amend it.

It is suggested that a provision could be added that the local legislature could amend it.

There is no certainty that such provision would be added. A strong argument against it would be that the legislature had already failed to enact a law that would hold water, and any further tinkering by it would only further mutilate the law.

6. Congress will do one of two things. (a) Pigeon hole the request in which case we will have fouled our nest for nothing; (b) Enact a county law of its own, which can be amended only by Congress.

In either case we will be worse off than we now are; and a great deal worse off than we would be with no county law at all.

LOCAL BREVIIES

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Surveyor Wall is preparing surveys of lighthouse premises in this Territory for the Federal Government.

The annual inspection of the National Guard of Hawaii by U. S. Army officers will be held on or about December 18.

There will probably be some changes in staffs of departments made by the new heads, the Governor having given them liberty of selecting their assistants.

Mrs. Eunice F. Gregg, after an absence of two years on the mainland visiting relatives, returned to Honolulu and has accepted a position with Wall Nichols Co.

Judge Gear has decided to increase the Territorial grand jury to working strength, with disqualified members eliminated, for the purpose of taking up the tale of House vouchers remitted to that body by its Federal brethren.

Assessor J. W. Pratt will make the beneficiaries of House expenses, as shown by the discovered vouchers, give an account of their receipts from that source for income tax purposes. Those who may have failed to specify this part of their income in their returns are liable to the penalty of 200 per cent addition to their income assessment.

Kimura, a Japanese, stabbed a sommelier at Waikiki on Sunday evening and was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox. Both men were drunk at the time and quarreled. Kimura stabbed his friend. Kimura was an intimate friend of Yanagi, the murderer of Kawahara who was killed at 2:30 last June. Some trace of Yanagi may be obtained from Kimura.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Heavy rains have damaged rice crops on the Koolau side of Oahu.

McBryde plantation is to obtain surplus water under lease from Makaweli plantation.

Wallace & Bruner have bought most of the Kona coffee crop for the San Francisco market.

Ewa Plantation Co. is considering the question of building a wharf for itself in Pearl Harbor.

John Cassidy has had to change his base of operations temporarily. In building the Molokai telephone line, on account of tempestuous weather at the place he started.

One thousand shares of Onomea plantation changed hands at \$2.50 on the stock exchange yesterday, being sold by Hailstead & Co. to fill an order placed by Jas. F. Morgan.

Charles Brown, who was in Hollister's drug store about eighteen years, is expected back in the Alamedas from Dresden, Germany, where he went four years ago to visit his parents.

The various county officers met last evening to discuss their future work. Weekly meetings are now being held with the members of the County Committee. No definite action was taken upon any matter.

Judge Gear has had the Territorial grand jury increased to a strength of twenty-two members. After some of the old names were excused, twelve new men were added. A short session of the grand jury was held yesterday afternoon. The House vouchers are to be investigated at the instance of Attorney General Andrews. Judge Gear has been unable thus far to see that anything revealed by the Federal grand jury constitutes violation of any law of the Territory.

Chalmers Graham left in the Gallo for Manila.

Superintendent Holloway has concluded that it is feasible to fill the Diamond Head reservoir by the Beretania street pumping station, if the work is done at night.

Notices are posted in the banks, postoffices, etc., calling on people to present Hawaiian silver coins for redemption before December 31, as after that date they will not be legal tender.

Governor Carter satisfied a delegation of the Builders & Traders Exchange with an assurance that the policy of his administration would be opposed to inviting bids for public works and material thereto from outside the Territory.

U. S. Marshal Hendry made a record trip to Kauai and back this week. He left here in the steamer W. G. Hall on Tuesday evening and returned in the steamer Kauai early Thursday morning. Leaving Lihue on Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock he served two subpoenas at Nawiliwili, two at Keauhou, three at Koloa, two at Makaweli landing and one at Waimea, catching the homeward steamer at Ahukini at 5 p.m. The papers served were in the woman slavery case against Hanapepe Terayama.

What seemed an attempt to play the Hubert swindle is reported to have taken place at the First National Bank of Hawaii. A strange woman left a sealed envelope on deposit there, saying it contained certificates of deposit on the Crocker-Woolworth Bank of San Francisco. After a while she began to draw checks on the local bank, which were refused payment as fast as they came. At last she was called in and given the alternative of showing the certificates or taking the envelope away. She did not show the certificates.

KUHIO AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Jonah Kuhio Kekoa, the delegate in

On Shore and Facing Eastward

SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

Choice of Routes and
Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

"OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited.

"SUNSET ROUTE"—Sunset Limited. Down California Coast. Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley.

THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN.

The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon.

The SUNSET, Central and Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana.

FOLDERS AND BOOKLETS AT

Information Bureau

613 Market St., San Francisco.

HOW THE HOUSE SPENT ANOTHER SEVEN THOUSAND

Grand Jury Did Not Find all the Graft in the Legislature—Printing of the Journal Will Cost Ten Thousand Dollars.

The money which the legislative grafters received as shown by the report of the United States grand jury was not all that they got out of the taxpayers for the session of 1903. The total expenditures of the House for the two sessions as shown by the grand jury investigation was \$33,634. Altogether the House had at its disposal for expenses \$60,000—\$40,000 for the regular session, \$11,000 for expenses of the extra session and an addition of \$7,000 for printing and translating the House Journal. The last \$7,000 however was paid out through the audit office and the vouchers were all in approved form before the warrants on them were issued by Auditor J. H. Fisher. But the House of course dictated where the money should be paid and the greater part of it went into the rapacious maws of the same grafters whose actions were exposed by the Federal grand jury. And what is even worse the little job of printing and translating the House Journal for which \$7,000 was appropriated is not all paid for, and the next Legislature will have to make good a shortage of at least several thousands. And all for printing and translating the House Journal which in itself seemed to be an independent form of graft outside the regular legislative expenditures. It cost the Senate considerably less than half of \$7,000 for having its Journal printed and the work was finished weeks before the House Journal was delivered.

The \$7,000 appropriation bill which was passed for paying the expenses of printing and translating the House Journal was spent as follows, according to the records of the audit office: W. J. Coelho, translating 250 copies House Journal \$175.00 Enoch Johnson, translating 350 copies of House Journal 175.00 M. K. Nakuna, translating 450 copies of House Journal 225.00 John H. Wise, translating 350 copies of House Journal 175.00 Hawaian Gazette Co., binding five volumes full sheep 22.00 Paradise of Pacific, 300 Hawaiian copies of House Journal at \$2.10 per page 2123.80 Bulletin Publishing Co., 300 English Journals, 1250 pieces of small pica at \$2.10 per page, 34 pages of brevier at \$2.50, 2 cents at \$7.50 each 285.88 G. P. Thielken, typewriting etc. 588.50 There still remains in the fund \$84.52.

The amounts which the auditor allowed were not the amounts claimed by the translators. They each put in a bill for more than double the amount they received and intend to put in a claim before the next Legislature to make up the amount they say they are entitled to.

For instance Enoch Johnson, W. J. Coelho and John H. Wise who were shown to have benefited to a considerable amount at the regular extra session each claimed pay for 700 copies of translation at fifty cents a copy. Each of them put in a claim for \$375. They received \$175 each. Auditor Fisher told them that it was a case of getting that much or nothing, as the appropriation wasn't sufficient to pay all the claims. M. K. Nakuna put in a claim for \$45 for translating 900 folios and was given instead pay for 450 folios or \$22.50.

But the \$7,000 was not sufficient for doing all the work of printing and translating, even with the reductions made by the auditor. The translating of the House Journal, which by the way was also translated in the minutes every day for the Hawaiian members during the session, cost \$700. This is for the regular session alone, besides which Nakuna, Coelho, Johnson and Wise have additional claims aggregating \$370 for the same little piece of work. The Journal for the extra session is not included in the bills for translating. Neither is the printing of the extra session Hawaiian Journal paid for. The copy for the English edition of the Journal was held up in order that the fund might not be exhausted before the Bulletin Publishing Co. drew down its little prime package of nearly \$3,000. Consequently the Paradise of the Pacific which is printing the Hawaiian version of the extra session has not been able to complete its work, as the native translators stopped working when they

left. The facts are as follows: The lady came to my office with her father and said before me a statement of the most brutal treatment she had received from her husband. The papers were ready within three days and the lady, accompanied by her sister, came and read the papers and signed them. She would not allow her sister to read the papers but read them for herself and signed them in presence of a notary public and her sister.

Three days after the papers were filed she called at my office and asked me to discontinue the case, signing the request on the form I always use in such circumstances. Part of the money promised in that paper has been paid and part is still owing.

The attorney in this case is prepared to verify this statement under oath.

SOLOMON MEHEULA.
Clerk House of Representatives.
BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
By C. G. Bockus,
Business Manager.

The contract was required to be filed in the audit office before a warrant could be issued for the payment of the little bill of \$285.88 which makes the total the Bulletin received from the legislature \$6,103.13.

The resolution offered by Rep. Chillingworth on the closing night of the session, providing also for the printing of the vouchers with the Journal was unmercifully killed by the Ku-ku-las Republicans. A second resolution limiting the expenditure for the Journal to \$1500 was treated like manner, and then just before midnight Ku-mala's resolution which placed no limit on the expenditure for printing and translating the House Journal passed. And there seems to have been no limit to the expenditure. The House resolution treated only with the regular session. But Meheula signed a contract with the Bulletin for the Journal of both sessions on the same day that the resolution was introduced by Ku-mala.

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Unfinished.—When the new puppies were discovered to be blind Teddy was very unhappy. His auntie assured him that God would open their eyes in due time. When bedtime came Teddy was heard adding a petition to his prayers: "Dear God, do please hurry up and finish those puppies!"—September Lip-pincott's Magazine.

JUDGE DOLE THANKS THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The following letter was sent by Judge Dole to the Merchants' Association in response to the resolutions adopted by that body upon his appointment as United States Judge:

Honolulu, 24 Nov., 1903.
Mr. P. R. Helm, Secretary of the Merchants' Association.

Sir: Your letter of November 18th enclosing a resolution of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu expressing its appreciation of my past official services and its satisfaction in my appointment to the bench judicial department of United States Judge for the territory of Hawaii has been re-

ceived with great interest. I am sorry to say that the important court over which I am about to preside is to earn the salaries called to provide for the expenses of the citizens of the Territory as well as from the Federal authorities an amount equal to that expressed in the resolution of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu.

I am very sincerely yours,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

MRS. KNUBBE WAS NOT COMPLAINANT

Mrs. Caroline Frieda Knubbe makes sensational allegations in regard to the divorce suit filed by her against Louis Knubbe last week. She claims that her father forced her to sign the complaint in Attorney Vivas office and alleges that the statements contained in the libel are false.

Mrs. Knubbe came to the Advertiser to deny the allegations in the divorce suit, purporting to be signed by herself in which her husband is charged with assaulting her on their marriage day. She claims that it was her father who wanted the divorce that she might marry a sailor named Fred Johansen. The father's name is E. Schleifer. He is employed as watchman in the Fertilizer works in Wailuku. The husband of the girl is a fireman on the Mikahala.

"The whole thing is not true," said Mrs. Knubbe yesterday. "I did not intend to sign the paper at all, but my father and Mr. Vivas made me. My father went with me to the lawyer and tried to make me swear false. He wanted me to marry a sailor named Fred Johansen, but I didn't want to. My father has got some kind of hate against my husband. We ran away to get married. My father gave his consent twice though and afterwards he never liked my husband because he got drunk once."

The lawyer read over one paper to me and my father made me sign it. He told me the paper was for divorce and I told him I didn't want to sign it. These things in it are not true, my husband has not been cruel to me in any way. Three weeks ago my mother took me away from our boarding house. She told me things about my husband which I found weren't so and then took me home. I didn't want a divorce and never knew about the papers until I read it in the paper. I didn't know what I had signed. They could make me sign anything. My father paid Mr. Vivas for getting the divorce \$40.00 and Monday I went down and paid Mr. Vivas ten dollars to stop it. He said he would withdraw it."

Mrs. Knubbe says she is eighteen years old. She will be nineteen in March. She is a rather attractive young woman.

THE ATTORNEY'S STATEMENT.

The attorney for the plaintiff called at the Advertiser office last night and complaining of a one-sided story having appeared in another paper, made the following statement:

"The facts are as follows: The lady came to my office with her father and said before me a statement of the most brutal treatment she had received from her husband. The papers were ready within three days and the lady, accompanied by her sister, came and read the papers and signed them. She would not allow her sister to read the papers but read them for herself and signed them in presence of a notary public and her sister.

"Three days after the papers were filed she called at my office and asked me to discontinue the case, signing the request on the form I always use in such circumstances. Part of the money promised in that paper has been paid and part is still owing.

The attorney in this case is prepared to verify this statement under oath.

CHE FA PLAYERS COME TO GRIEF

Two Chinese che fa players came to grief in the police court yesterday morning, being fined \$25 each. The method of prosecution as outlined in yesterday's Advertiser was followed by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth.

The cases were heard during the morning and afternoon sessions of the court. The lottery was shown not to have come to the stage where the winning name was given out at the rendezvous appointed. William Crawford, who was put on the stand by the defense, admitted that he was a che expert, and the case of the defense almost fell through at that point.

Mr. Cathcart asked that the defendants be adjudged not guilty on the ground that there was no evidence of the having been played, whereupon Mr. Chillingworth sprung a surprise in a threat to arrest the men for gross cheat for having taken money from purchasers of tickets, and having nothing whatever to indicate that the purchasers would be remunerated in any way.

It was brought out by the prosecution that marked money had been given the che fa ticket sellers, and this was found on the defendants when arrested. Six other Chinese, arrested at the rendezvous where the winning name was to have been given out, were discharged.

The police department is waging an active warfare against che fa, and they have information to the effect that a determined effort will be made to establish the banks.

A Register has been opened and a complete record will be kept of all the men needing employment, and information may be had from such bureau between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Among those now out of employment are laborers, carpenters, painters, drivers, electricians, machinists, clerks etc.

There will be no fee or charge either employers or men, and I hope that you will thus assist in maintaining the Regiment by giving employment to the members thereof when in need of such assistance.

Correspondence addressed to Labor Bureau, Headquarters First Regiment, N. G. H., will receive prompt attention. Tel. Main 322.

Very respectfully,
WALTER C. WEINER,
Secretary Regimental Labor Bureau.

A Bad Skin

Prik your skin with a needle. You will see it is full of blood, full all the time. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy. Impure blood covers the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions, totter, acne.



AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations of Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's.

And the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowls in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

Powered by Dr. T. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HARBOR DREDGING

Dredging Honolulu Harbor is a duty for the United States government to perform whenever Congress, in framing a River and Harbor Bill, shall supply the means. If the interests of the City and Territory were of a kind to lend themselves to delay the Advertiser would certainly oppose the output of a single Territorial dollar upon Federal public works in any form. But unfortunately for us the leaders in Congress have declared that there is to be no River and Harbor Bill this year and in the meantime steamers will come to the port, bidding for our business, which will draw more water than the harbor affords. Such vessels are expected early in 1904. If it is given out that modern liners cannot enter here, damage will be done to the present trade and the commercial reputation of the port. We simply cannot afford to have such a fact demonstrated. For our local benefit we must provide against it by dredging the harbor at our own expense, depending on the sense of justice in Congress for future reimbursement. Indeed we can better afford to pay the bill ourselves without a chance of getting the money back than to compel the steamers that want to do business with us to anchor outside, assuming that under such circumstances they would come this way at all.

To hold the ocean trade is the paramount commercial duty of Hawaii. This is important enough to even justify the abolition of all port charges, making Honolulu a free entrepot of commerce in all save the collection of duties by the Federal authority.

The lowest bids for dredging are reasonable and work ought to proceed out of the first funds obtainable from the million dollar loan.

Mr. A. L. C. Atkinson will make a competent Secretary of the Territory, his appointment rounding out a young men's administration. He has worked hard and well for the success of the Republican party and will do as much for the success of good government.

Oahu county has somewhat more prudence than to exchange future control of its local affairs for the carelessness of Congress, assuming that Congress would take the job.

That eminent Hawaiian statesman who didn't want the vouchers promulgated because they "would blacken the native character" seems to have known what he was about.

LABOR BUREAU FOR THE MILITIA

Honolulu, T. H., Dec 1st, 1903.

Editor Advertiser: Commencing with this date there has been opened a Labor Bureau for securing employment for members of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, and promptly furnishing to employers of labor such help as they may require.

A Register has been opened and a complete record will be kept of all the men needing employment, and information may be had from such bureau between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Among those now out of employment are laborers, carpenters, painters, drivers, electricians, machinists, clerks etc.

There will be no fee or charge either employers or men, and I hope that you will thus assist in maintaining the Regiment by giving employment to the members thereof when in need of such assistance.

Correspondence addressed to Labor Bureau, Headquarters First Regiment, N. G. H., will receive prompt attention. Tel. Main 322.

Very respectfully,
WALTER C. WEINER,
Secretary Regimental Labor Bureau.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Bermuda Assurance Company

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds ... \$2,375,000.

British Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE TRADE ... \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

11-100 lbs per bag

The very best lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS.

CASILE & COOKE CO., LTD.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Iwa Plantation Company.

The Wailuku Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kekaha Sugar Company.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Company.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump.

Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Company,

of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Zeta Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Lines. Tickets are issued.

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Lines.

Canadian P. & C. Railway.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TERAPHRON. This successful and popular remedy used in the Circuit, in Boston, by Dr. Robert, Vervaeke, and others, continues to be sought in a medicine of the most remarkable properties.

TERAPHRON NO. 1 maintains its world-wide popularity and universal reputation for damage.

TERAPHRON NO. 2 relieves the pain of the head, neck, back, joints, etc., and all diseases of the heart, kidneys, liver, lungs, etc.

TERAPHRON NO. 3 for rheumatism, rheumatoid disease, and all diseases of the joints.

TERAPHRON NO. 4 for rheumatism, rheumatoid disease, and all diseases of the joints.

TERAPHRON NO. 5 for rheumatism, rheumatoid disease, and all diseases of the joints.

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TERAPHRON NO. 92 for rheumatism, rheumatoid disease, and all diseases of the joints.

TERAPHRON NO. 93 for rheumatism, rheumatoid disease, and all diseases of the joints.

TERAPHRON NO. 94 for rheumatism, rheumatoid disease, and all diseases of the joints.

TERAPHRON NO. 95 for rheumatism, rheumatoid disease, and all diseases of the joints.

TERAPHRON NO. 96 for rheumatism, rheumatoid disease, and all diseases of the joints.

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Holiday-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of Berlin.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NO LABOR UNION THIS**Organization to Benefit Japanese Working Classes.**

About sixty delegates from Hawaii, Oahu, Maui and Kauai, are now in attendance at the conference of the Central Japanese Association, which is being organized here. The meetings will continue for the remainder of the week when the organization will be placed on a permanent footing.

The delegates were called together at the instance of Consul-General Miki Saito, who will be the permanent president, the office in future descending to his successors as Consul. The first meeting was held on November 20 on Nuanuu street above Vineyard. Mr. Saito was chosen temporary chairman.

Mr. C. Shioda was elected chairman, and Mr. T. Nagai, vice chairman, at yesterday's meeting. Mr. Saito made an address at the opening of the meeting. His address, in part, was to the effect that the reason he had called the convention was to put the Association on a permanent basis. The delegates assembled represented all of the Japanese in the Islands, numbering 40,000 persons.

"It is not a labor union," Mr. Osawa said. "The organization takes in everything relative to the behavior and welfare of the Japanese working population of Hawaii, which you know numbers about 60,000."

"The idea is to take some of the burden of looking after our people off the Consul. This is made clear by the Consul's letter to the Planter's Association, which he wishes the Advertiser to publish in full. The Association is not to create, but to prevent trouble. Any trouble should arise between employers and employees, it is the object of the organization to get between them and settle the differences amicably."

"Consul Miki Saito will be the permanent president and moving spirit of the Association. The district auxiliaries will be composed of merchants, doctors and some representative workmen."

"The Consul and those assisting in the movement believe that it is not to the interest of Japanese laborers to leave here for the Coast. An effort will be made to keep the Japanese here, besides protecting their interests in legitimate ways—for instance, with regard to the Japanese back law, which we regard as an injustice."

Following is the Consul's letter referred to by Mr. Osawa:

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, T. H.—Gentlemen:—Accompanying this note, kindly find a rough draught of a document embodying the objects of a society among the Japanese of the Islands, the principles of which will explain themselves.

To prevent any misunderstanding on your part, or on the part of plantation managers, as to the motives underlying a proposition recently advanced to consolidate the Japanese throughout the Islands into a mutual protective society, we beg now to present respectfully for your consideration the following facts:

"When the Japanese laborers were first introduced into this country there were provided for them several official inspectors. These inspectors played an important part in settling trouble among the Japanese as well as misunderstandings between planters and laborers. This system worked admirably but unfortunately passed into disuse. We are cognizant of the fact that most of these laborers are in constant need of attention and advice. They are tractable under the guidance of a good leader, and equally amenable to the control of an unscrupulous schemer. Slight provocations that once would have passed unnoticed are now sufficient to cause a laborer to desert his plantation."

"Comparatively high wages offered by California fruit growers have caused a great commotion among these simple minded people. Without ascertaining how long a period such a rate of wages lasts, they hastily conclude to leave the Islands and besiege steamship offices in their attempts to secure transportation, some of them even paying for first class passage. So it has come about that, instead of being characterized for steady application to work, Japanese laborers have of late become more for uneasy shifting from one place to another."

"It is certainly against the idea of the Japanese government to have an exodus of the Japanese from this country, try to the mainland. The passports are marked expressly for Hawaii, and if the matter could be properly presented to those starting out for the Coast, their respect for the home government, apart from other arguments, would probably be enough to arrest their departure."

"So, it is the desire of this society to use a persuasive influence over the laborers to give them such correct information that they may be induced to stay at work steadily on the plantations and not go to an uncertainty on the mainland."

"The main purpose of the Japanese of Hawaii, so far as it may be, is as follows:

"Still into the laborers on the locality where they are working to a saving of moneys."

obligation and regard between employer and employee.

(4) To secure a speedy adjustment of any differences that may arise between the members of the League and outsiders, or among members themselves.

(5) To give advice in all cases when called upon by members of the League, and to render financial assistance to such members as deserve it.

(6) To establish and manage Japanese schools wherever needed.

Besides a President (which position would always be offered to the Japanese Consul, ex officio), Secretary and Treasurer, it is proposed to divide the work of the League among a Central Committee, composed of not more than five members, and a certain number of minor officials, District Directors, who would correspond closely to the Inspectors of former times.

"As it is our desire to work in harmony with the Planters' Association, we would gladly welcome any communication from them in regard to this matter.

In order to inform Planters of the intention of the foregoing society, I hereby forward a copy of declaration of the principles, fully approving of the provisions set forth in this declaration.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Yours very truly,

(Signed) MIKI SAITO,
H. I. Japanese Majesty's Consul-General

ANXIOUS FOR INHERITANCE**James Hoare Asks Accounting of Colburn.**

James Hoare, one of the creditors of the estate of Antone Rosa, deceased, has filed a petition to require an intermediate accounting from John F. Colburn, executor. He says:

"That John F. Colburn was appointed sole executor of said estate by this honorable court on October 17, 1883; that the said John F. Colburn has filed no account as such executor, except the first inventory of the assets; that it appears from statements contained in the petition to sell real estate filed by the said John F. Colburn as executor on November 22, 1902, and in other papers filed in the above entitled proceeding, that large sums have been paid out to meet certain unspecified claims, and that there is great danger that your petitioner's claim will not be paid in full or even pro rata with other claims; and that your petitioner is unable to discover the present condition of the estate or to ascertain his rights because of the failure of the executor to account; that there are now pending in this court proceedings for the admittance of dower in the said estate, and that an accounting by the executor is necessary in connection with such proceedings and for the ascertainment of your petitioner's rights therein, especially in view of the fact that the petition for admittance of dower states that over \$11,000 has been paid out by the executor for mortgages, fees and other claims."

Hoare's claim is on account of his own estate, of which in his minority Rosa was guardian. His attorneys are Kinney & McLellan and Hatch & Ballou.

EVERLASTING SUIT.

The injunction suit of Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. vs. Walluku Sugar Co. has been argued before the Supreme Court for the past two days. A. S. Hartwell, Smith & Lewis and Castle & Withington appeared for the plaintiffs and Kinney, McLellan & Cooper for the defendant. The written evidence and maps produced are in prodigious quantity. This controversy over water has been in the courts in many shapes for several years past.

JUDGMENT ON LIEN.

Judge Robinson yesterday heard the jury waived case of Allen & Robinson vs. Riley. Judgment was given for defendant Fisher for his costs, for the reason that the action to foreclose the lien was not begun within the statutory time. Judgment for the full amount of the claim, about \$10,000, was given against Hoffman & Riley. H. E. Cooper for plaintiff, W. L. Stanley for Fisher; plaintiff in default. The suit had reference to Auditor Fisher's building in Fort street opposite Club Stables.

DAMAGES FOR EVICTION.

John Baker and wife, Sarah Baker, have brought suit for \$10,000 damages on account of unlawful eviction from a house in a Kona, Hawaii, school section, against High Sheriff Brown, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Atkinson Sheriff Lorrin Kamanoha and School Agent Miss Paris.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

A. Richley vs. C. J. Fisher, appeal from District Court judgment of \$224.80 for plaintiff, is continued till the January term.

Jose R. Cabra vs. A. McDuffie was discontinued before Judge DeBolt. It was a suit for \$250 damages on account of assault involving the loss of a front tooth. Defendant is a policeman and he appealed from District Court judgment of \$5.55 against him.

Judge De Bolt allowed plaintiff's bill or costs at \$44 as presented, overruling the objection of defendant to certain items, in the case of Goo Wan Hoy vs. Samuel Kaaf.

Judge De Bolt appointed Mr. May Wilcox guardian of Lucy Kalnui (w.), a minor, without bonds and with costs remitted. S. H. Derby represented the petitioner.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

Fifteen of the defendants in the Japanese consular case, where 80 persons were indicted, were produced in the United States District Court yesterday. When arraigned on the indictment they were allowed to reserve their plea until Monday.

Solomon Meheula, destroying public documents, and James H. Hanabusa, embezzling public money, were also allowed time in which to plead.

Judge Dole conferred American citizenship on Peter Miranda, a subject of Portugal.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

which is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extract of Malt and Wild Cherry. It acts at once. It promotes digestion and assimilation, destroys the forms that destroy tissue, removes waste and thus restores health often in cases which seem to be beyond cure. It is a safe cure everything but overeating. It is recommended for all other diseases and the like.

It is a safe cure for all diseases and the like. It is a safe cure for all diseases and the like.

It is a safe cure for all diseases and the like.

It is a safe cure for all diseases and the like.

It is a safe cure for all diseases and the like.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers

In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring,itching, burning, bleeding, scaly-crusted, and pimply skin and scalp blemishes, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Malady. Contains of CUTICURA Soap to cleanse the skin of crusts and scabs, CUTICURA Ointment to soothe and relieve the skin, and CUTICURA Emulsion to cool and cleanse the blood. A strong, safe, non-irritating soap. Cuticura Soap, \$1.00; Cuticura Ointment, \$1.00; Cuticura Emulsion, \$1.00. Send for free sample. Cuticura Soap Co., New York.

CHE FA BANKERS MAY TRY TO START UP GAMES

Che Fa games are beginning to crop up in Honolulu again, having been dormant since the attempt made by Chinese gamblers to bribe members of the Attorney-General's department failed last spring. The police have made several arrests in the last few days, but the effort to convict the alleged offenders in the police court has so far resulted in failure.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth prosecuted some che fa cases in police court yesterday morning. The defendants were represented by Mr. Cathcart. The police were unable to establish the fact that the lottery had taken place. The offenders had tickets which were believed to be bona fide, but no drawing was proven. The prosecution was also unable to establish the fact that a drawing would take place and the cases thereupon fell through.

The Deputy Sheriff yesterday went on another tack to secure evidence. Two men were sent to the places where che fa tickets were known to be on sale. They bought tickets, but before leaving the seller, inquired if a drawing would take place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The seller further guaranteed to them that they would either win or lose by the transaction, and gave them the name of a place where the information could be obtained. This information is now in the possession of the police.

With the divorce of Territorial and County government on January 1, it is believed that a hui of gamblers will form a ring to establish che fa and paka pio banks in Honolulu. It is said that the Chinese believe that with Attorney-General Andrews eliminated from prosecution of gambling cases, the games can be run, and that there will be no law under the county act by which they can be prosecuted. The police department puts on a composite smile at this suggestion, and is ready to give its undivided attention to the hui at that time.

It is also said that the hui will make every endeavor to establish the games here and to that end will create a fund whereby eminent counsel may be hired, if necessary, to defend their cases in court.

JAPANESE EDITORS ARE JOSHING YACHTSMAN WALKER

The Yokohama Box of Curios says:

Nat Herreshoff has had the reputation of being the greatest yacht builder the world has ever produced, but when this glory was accorded to him they had not heard of "the man from Honolulu," for it seems that the island city has a genius who can build and sail boats that can beat ocean liners. The first heard of him was in Yokohama when it was announced that a Honolulu man had challenged the local yachtsmen to take a boat down to Honolulu and get licked. One of the local papers criticised some of the assertions made about the Honolulu boat and this brought out a reply from the owner of the Defiance, who is on a visit to Japan. He made some statements about a 26 rater he had that simply made Tim Laffin hide his head with shame, for while the Mary is looked upon as a pretty fast boat and under favorable conditions has rattled off from 6 to 7 knots, the Defiance—so says the owner—can do from 12 to 13 knots. If a 26 rater can beat a fairly speedy steamer what will a go-go rater do?

No one disputes the statements made—they simply don't believe them. From a home paper we learn that this young gentleman, who from his picture looks to be about 20 years old, is making a design to submit to Sir Thomas Lipton and guarantee it will lift the old mug for him the next time. He is a marvel if he can beat Herreshoff, Watson, Fife and other designers of international note and is very foolish to fool away his time in fighting mosquitoes at Honolulu when he is such a genius. It will be a mean trick if he places such a weapon in Sir Thomas' hands.

Later, Nat Herreshoff evidently heard of Walker's threat, for he cabled us as follows:

"Dear Boxie.

"Don't worry about Honolulu Walker. We are still at the old stand."

Testimonial to Captain Finch.
Captain William Finch of the steamship *Gaelic*, while at Hongkong on his last voyage, was presented by Ho Yow, former Chinese Consul-General in this city, with a beautiful silk standard, richly embroidered, as a testimonial from himself and other prominent Chinese who sailed from here for China about a year ago in the *Gaelic*. The trip was a trying one for a part of the way owing to tempestuous weather. Captain Finch cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the courage to make any use of this banner since. Make any use of this banner, you will be doing the good of many other poor souls." For sale by all dealers and Christia, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

"I thought," said the train manager, "you claimed when I got the franchise that you intended to build the road for the benefit of the public." "My dear sir," replied the director of the soulless corporation, "who occasionally recommended to me to build his own cars, 'the road will be built for the benefit of the public.' Ho Yow in English—Chronicle. It is fun for the benefit of the officials—Chicago Daily News.

